THE NEW YORK PRESS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

# The South and the Constitutional

From the Times. Our intelligence from the Southern States shows that an effort will be made to array the Southern people against the Constitutional amendment upon a point of honor. Wade Hampton's speech was an effort in this direction, Governor Humphreys' message to the Legislature of Mississippi, of which we gave a full synopsis by telegraph, appeals to the same sentiment, and aims to produce the same result. And our correspondents in the South write that And our correspondents in the South with the general sentiment of the people is hostile to the amendment, because they think it is calcu-

lated to humiliate and degrade them.
We shall regret it most profoundly, if these efforts should prove successful. Nothing, in our judgment, could be more disastrous to the whole country, and especially to the Southern States, than such a result. They are sacrificing their substantial interests to a false idea of their own dignity and honor. They are repeating the very mistake which dragged them into the Rebellion and overwhelmed them in roin. Wade Hampton is the very last man whose advice they can afford to follow, for he is a type of the very class whose advice betrayed them to their ruin. The Southern people were imade to betieve, by him and others like him, that their honor was at stake, that they were insulted by the National Government, and that self respect forbade their submission. They had no injury to complain of: they could point to no tangible and positive wrong they had suffered; but their honor would not permit them to submit longer to the control of the National Government. And under this false and fatal advice they plunged into rebellion, with the result they have now so much reason to deplore.

They are in danger of repeating this blunder, with the same disastrous results. They are very likely again to sacrifice their substantial mercests to a false idea of "chivairy." Wade Hampton, in his speech, longs for the counsel and advice of the Rhetts and the Yanceys and the old leaders of the South, and deplores their Nothing could be more fatal to the South than the return of such men, and such sentiments as theirs, to ascendancy. One would think the Southern people had suffered enough at their hands, and that they would now be ready to consult their own interests, their substantial weitare, rather than the passions and resentments which these men always invoked.

Wade Hampton insists that immediate restoration to political power was one of the terms on which the South capitulated. He represents the cessation of host:lisies, on the part of the South as having been purchased by negotiation. The surreader of the Southern armies, he says, was the result of a compact—the South agreeing to surrender on condition of a full amnesty and instant return to political power in the Union—and he now arraigns the Govern-ment for its breach of faith. Nothing could be more utterly unfounded than this pretense—nor could anything be better calculated to arouse the intense hostility of the North than such a claim. The South did not capitulate on conditions of any sort. It surrendered because it was unable longer to resist. Its armies could no longer keep the field. They were utterly defeated, and surrendered, as a matter of necessity, without political conditions or terms of any sort. Both Grant and Sherman refused to accept any but an unconditional and absolute surrender; and although both those great leaders granted very liberal and magnanimous terms to the armies in the field, it was not as the price of surrender, nor did they enter into any stipulation as to the political status of the Southern States. If the South press this view of the case, and insist upon political power as having been pledged as the price of surrender. their claim will be repudiated as arrogant and

We agree that the Government stands pledged to recognize the Southern States as in the Union; but the pledge was given to the loyal States, and not to those in rebellion. It is due to those who fought the battle of the Union, that the pledge should be redeemed. And if the South had abandoned the contest when these declarations were first made, it would have had immediate recogni restoration to power. But it scouted and scorned them, and it continued the war just as long as it could keep an army in the field.

When it was absolutely and thoroughly conquered, when its armies were de eated and either killed or routed, when it was utterly imand not till then it surrendered; but it is absurd to claim credit for what it could not help, and demand a reward for laying down its arms after they had been wrested from its hands.

If the Southern people propose to push their claims in the temper evinced, and on the grounds put forth by Wade Hampton in the speech referred to, they will find their contest hopeless. No such claims will be conceded for a moment. Their complaints of a breach of faith are utterly without foundation. Their surrender was absolute and unconditional: and whatever rights may be theirs in the General Government, come from the restrictions imposed upon that Government by the Constitution, and not from any terms or conditions stipulated as the price of their surrender. They can gain nothing by pressing claims on that ground. They will only arouse the indignation and resentment of the people of the North by so doing, and confirm their distrust of the spirit and temper of the Southern people. Taey can have no worse advisers than those who appeal to a false sense of honor, and strive to make them believe they have been cheated and betrayed by the leaders of the armies to whom their surrender was made.

# The Emperor of the French-His Declin-ing Influence. From the Herald.

Napoleon is now no longer the man he was, There are many things which indicate that the good genius which has hitherto stood so faithfully by him is gradually leaving him to his own resources. Fortune, whatever the cause, is less propitious than formerly. For the last eighteen years he has occupied a more conspicuous place in the eye of the world than any man living in the same period. The part which he has had to play in the drama of his time-a part in some sense self-selected, but in some sense also forced upon him-has been great and hazardous, but his worst enemies cannot refuse to admit that he has played it with singular ability and success. His administration of the affairs of Frace, notwithstanding many adverse influences, has raised that nation to a height of prosperity and greatness rivelling, if not surpassing, the dazzle and magnificence of the First Empire. No great movement has taken place in Europe since 1848 with which he has not been directly or indirectly connected, and in no single instance, till within a recent period, has he spoken without effect or

a recent period, has he spoken without elect or exerted his influence in vain.

Since the days of Oliver Cromwell no ruler has so firmly grasped the reins of power or in-fused such vigor into every department of Gov-ernment. Nor has the Emperor found scope for the exercise of his faculties in one direction only. He has a present that the contraction of the contraction o only. He has appeared but once at the head of his army on the field of battle; but his success on that occasion, in the estimation of many, warranted the belief that in other circumstances it might be possible for him to rival even the brilliant military reputation of his uncle. Nor has he failed to obtain distinction in the world of letters. Not to speak of his earlier works, of which competent critics speak in terms of commendation, his "Life of Julius Casar," so far as it has gone, must be regarded, with all its faults, as a marvel of industry and talent. How such

a man, in such circumstances, could find time and convenience to prosecute such a tast, it is difficult to conceive. Success, in fact, since 1848 has been inseparable from his name.

There is a tide, however, in the affairs of men; and to all human appearance that critical period has arrived in the history of Napoleon III. Whether his good genus has grown weary and impatient hecause of continuous and excessive effort, we know not; but it is abundantly manifest, whatever the cause, the change has come. The Emperor's not what he was. Failure follows fallure in rapid succession, and evidence accumulates upon evidence to show that his accumulates upon evidence to show that his calculations are at fault. He has not yet given calculations are at lault. He has not yet given up his favorite game, but his movements on the political chess board are no longer made by the same unerring hand. It was no doubt a sufficiently tempting thought to become the founder in the New World of a great Latin empire. It would give form to his favorite doctrine of Cosarism. It would have the effect besides of counteracting the growing influence of the great Anglo-Saxon family. In giving shape to this thought, however, he overlooked two most important and vital truths:—First, that institutions are rarely successfully superinduced upon a people; and secondly, that the influences which had made the Anglo-Saxon family what it is, and the elements of character which those influences had gradually formed, were wholly wanting to the Latin races. of the folly of his Mexican enterprise the Emperor is himself already fully convinced. It was natural enough, too, for a Bonaparte to "detest" the treaties of 1815, and to declare, as he did, in that famous speech which heralded the German war, that the time had come for the fresh rectification of frontiers and the rearrangement of European territory. It is-diffiarrangement of European territory. It is difficult to believe that the announcement was made for any other propose than to flatter French price and to encourage French ambition. The result of the German contest has been sufficiently humiliating. The treaties of 1815 have been flung to the winds of heaven; but without the aid of France. Frontiers have been rectified; but Napoleon has not been consulted. The map of Europe has been recast; but France remains what it was. And who would have believed six months ago that the all-powerful Emperor of the French would have patiently endured a rebuff at the hands of the Prussian Government? Nor can it be said the Prussian Government? Nor can it be said that matters have been mended by this recent manifesto. It is a dull mind that cannot penetrate the cloud of sophistry with which it is veiled, and perceive that it has no other object than to gloss over a defeat which cannot be concealed and soothe the irritated feelings of people whose ambition cannot be gratified.

And what shall we say of his present wretched
Mexican muddle and of his miserable attitude
towards Rome? Clearly the old decisive will is wanting. Hesitation and uncertainty are everywhere. Whether it is that the state of the peror's health is rendering him more acces sible to the influence of weaker minds we know but certain it is that his good genius is less

### Two Astrologers.

tunes has turned.

From the Tribune, The World said the other day, "Now, it only needs to recall what a slight percentage on the total vote of this great State shifts a heavy majority, to expose the radical game of 'brag.' One year ago, General Barlow received 301,055 votes, and Ceneral Slocum 273,198, a Republican majority of 27,857. Barlow's vote was less than 524 per cent, of the total poll; Slocum's was more than 47 per cent, of the total poll. In other words, the radicals carried the State by less than 2 per cent. of the entire vote. Therefore, Hoffman and Pruyn have only to gain over and above Slocum's vote, which was not a full Democratic vote, less than 5 per cent. of the Republican vote, to be elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York. If anybody doubts, etc. etc."

faithful than of old, and that the tide of his for-

In reading this, we are reminded of the Anima Astrologia of old Bonatus, to whose accurate proplecies the statistical arguments of the World bear the closest resemblance. With all the gravity of that tournal, the astrologer said:
- 'As once I sought the revolution of a year, I found Mars in the fifth degree beyond the Cusp of the Angle of the Earth in Capricorn, South Latitude; which signified the killing of the Roman Emperor; and acquainted him with it, for his Court was at Grossieni, and I at Forlirii; and it was found that Pandulsus de Farsenella, and Theobaldus Franciscus, and divers others of the Secretaries, had conspired to slay him; and none of his own astrologers observed it, because they did not believe that Mars was in an Angle, for he was 4 degrees beyond the Cusp, and 58 minutes in their opinion. However, the Emperor was not killed, and Hoffman won't be elected.

### The Social Science Congress. From the Tribune.

The association formed some years ago in England for the promotion of Social Science is vindicating its claim to be ranked among those philanthropic institutions which are the glory of the present age. At first decried and ridiculed by those who have little or no sympathy with any movement looking to the amelioration of man's condition by moral agencies, it has steadily pursued its course of usefulness, until now it occupies a position in which it extorts the respectful acknowledgments of its former opponents. Even the London Times has ceased to be cynical towards it; and that journal sneers no longer at the men for whom in former times it had no kinder word than to describe them as weak-minded individuals, whose knight-errantry in the cause of reform was redeemed from utter contempt only by the benevolence of the motives that prompted them to action. The association has conquered esteem; and the English press now speaks of it in the language of unqualified praise. The Congress this year appears to have opened under the most lavoraauspices, and the proceedings promise to be fruitful in usefulness of a substantial kind. The inaugural address of the President, the Earl of Shattesbury, was of the most practical character—wide reaching in its views, sound in the principles enunciated, and imbued largely with the noble spirit of Christian benevolence,

Lord Brough am's address on the second day was scarcely inferior to the President's; and several papers of great value, on a variety of subjects of the highest importance, had been read before the Congress. The aims of the Association are of a lofty kind. To spread the blessings of popular education; to discourage and reress vice and crime; to soften the rigors of law, without weakening its terrors to evil-doers to mitigate, as far as possible, the hardships of a life of manual labor, and at the same time stimulate industry; to teach the poor provi-dence and thrift; to disseminate useful information on commerce and trade; to promote inter-

national amity and peace; and to give the utmost practicable effect to the great doctrine of human brotherhood—these are among the worthy objects it proposes to accomplish.

Every lover of his race—every intelligent laborer in the cause of civilization—will rejoice in its growing success, for, in the best sense of the expression, it is cosmopolitan in its character. It is already receiving valuable contriacter. It is already receiving valuable contri-butions from this country, and, in the good work in which it is engaged, America—never backward in enterprises of philanthropy—will render substantial aid.

# Horace Greeley as a Hen.

From the World. Horace Greeley long ago brought his turnip patch into literature. He has now introduced his poultry yard into politics. He literally cackles over the legislative nominations of his party for the current year; but, being just as irrational in his capacity of hem as he usually has been in his capacity of human being, he cackles over that which would be cause of sorrow and silence to every rooster and to every rooster's mate of principle and spirit.

What barn-yard bird of common intelligence would proclaim to the world the fact of her laying an addled egg? Yet this, Horace Greeley does; not bestiating to speak of two-thirds and more of the last year's Republican legislators of New York na "bad eggs." There is a story of a child who wept bitterly at the notion of becoming an angel after death. Shedi-dinot want, she said, "to lose all her nice clothes and wear feathers like a her!" It would be well for H. G. to imitate this infant, and content himself with his role of animal amplume; not indeed, that his taste in the totlet has ever received much popular commendation, but because for a much popular commendation, but because for a hen which, out of eighty-nine eggs, lays sixty-four bad ones, the veriest dungbill clock might well refuse to crow. And this is just the proportion of ovarian failures confessed by H. G. when he declares in the Tibune that the Republican "bad eggs" in the last House "have been set aside by their constituencies."

set aside by their constituencies."

What confidence in the future can rationally be ield by such a bungling fowl as this? The very names of the new-laid eggs which H. G. now so noticity beseeches the good people of New York to hatch into legislative bantams are fatal. Shutt, Brush, Tarbox, Burrow, Buck, Pool, Scawinger, and Duntz! Out of such eggs as these, what sort of chickens can be expected to emerge, pipping the shell, and feebly crooning their cty for crumba? It were in vain were all Egypt imposed upon them, one vast Eccaleobion; the result would be the same,

"Nascitur ridiculus peep !" An old saw bids the wise forbear to "put all their eggs in one basket;" but when the most of one's eggs are such as these of H. G., it is well they recall all be carried in one old white hat for the better convenience of smashing them. Now that the hen which laid them has published their character, the Empire State will drop on them such a solid majority as will reduce them "in a jiffy" to a more unestable omelette than any Signer Blitz ever turned out of a country gentleman's brand-new beaver.

### Dickinson College.

From the New York Methodist. Dickinson College at this juncture calls loudly for the earnest, interested activity and the enlarged liberality of her sons, her friends, and the whole Methodist population within the bounds of the two Baltimore, the Philadelphia, and the New Jersey Conferences. For a number of years this noble and useful institution has been most unfortunately situated. Standing on the very line of strife between bitterly hostile opinions, her patronizing territory, half slave and half tree, her Board of Trustees therefore divided in feeling on the most vital issues of the day, harmony, except on the surface, was impossible. As the war drew on, this state of things necesearly grew worse and worse, and the alienation in Virginia and in portions of Maryland became complete.

It might have been expected that the interest on the other side of the I as would increase in proportion to this alienation of the disloyal, but such interest has not shown itself in any tangi-ble form. While other Methodist colleges have ble form. received liberal sitts and bequests, Dickinson is still unendowed, and seriously and painfully crippled. The members of the faculty are living on little more than half the satarie nominally awarded them, and even that pittance is eked out by collections taken in the churches. Now is the time to endow Dickinson College—now, or, as we fear and believe, never.
We would affectionately but sciennily remind the Church within the patronizing conferences of the vast importance of educational institutions under the control of Caristianity. The Church of Christ dare not leave the higher edu-cation of the people in the hands of the world. Learning must come to our children, and to the children of the republic, shaped and seasoned with Christianity; and the great Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest in the land, is bound to do her share of the work. She will neglect that the children was the share of the work. neglect it at her great peril. She must not for-get that the colleges of the country send their graduates down into the academies and interior schools, and thus impressate the whole culture and life of the nation; that The great majority of the men who occupy the highest civil and political positions of the country are from these same colleges, and that no Church can even reasonably hope to retain its own young men if other denominations are permitted to educate

them.

Of this work, Dickinson, since it came into our hands, in spite of all disadvantages, has done a creditable share. Our fathers, men of repute among us, many of whom have now entered into their rest, have handed the institution down to us. They left in it their foil and care and prayers and sacrifices, and never dreamed that what they so cheerfully began in their poverty could possibly be abandoned or neglected by their sons, when rich and increased in goods. Besides the noble men who founded it as a Methodist institution, there were others who wrought in its lecture-rooms, memory is as ointment poured forth, the men-tion of whose names ought to revive dormant attachments and to shame our coldness. Robert Emory, one of the purest and grandest young men the country has had, were his lite out in the service of Dickinson College. His whole brief but glorious activity is identified with its history. Merritt Caldwell, another of the Church's noblest sons, lived and died there, and he that turns his back on Dickinson College, and refuses now to stretch out a liberal hand to save it, forgets—slights—the memory and labors of the honored dead. We forbear to mention the names of the living; the bare allusion will recall them to the mind of the Church, and make the heart of many an old pupil to glow

with sweet memories as he reads.
In our opinion Dickinson is in danger. This centenary year must see ber endowed and started off in a new, iree, unembarrassed career, or she must prove a disastrous failure. Has there not been disgrace enough of this sort to Methodism? Remember Troy University, Methodist hope and enterprise built it, and Methodist something else permitted it to slide into the hands of the Romanists. The balls that for a while sheltered the children of Wesley, and witnessed their simple devotions, and were pledged to fit them for Processant and Methodist usefulness, are now the class-rooms of superstition, places for telling beads and hearing awricular confessions. We pity the Methodist people of Troy. The monument of their failure is ever before them; it looks down upon them from the

greatest height of their city.

Shall not the Methodists stop here? Will they not say that this shall be the very last instance of such lamentable disgrace? Or will the Methodists of the two Baitimore, the Phila delphia, and the New Jersey Conferences permit Dickinson to follow Troy? What say the sons of the men who founded this institution; what say those who have been educated within its walls; these who have been converted while students there; those who represent her while students there; those who represent her so honorably in our pulpits and other places of influence, and especially those of our people who have store of money? Why, if Dickinson College should be allowed to fail after the length of time we have owned it, after the lives of honored men given to it, after the labors and prayers expended upon it, every Methodist in the land would feel the shock. It would be a conscious humiliation and shame to him. He would push the paper that recorded the disgrace from him, and feel in his soul a contempt grace from him, and feel in his soul a contempt for the narrowness and meanness that might have prevented such a dishonor.

And if this would be so with all the Metho dists, how would it be with those of the Balti more, East Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Jersey Conferences? The thing would lie precisely at their door. Dear brethren, there danger-in our opinion, great danger. This contenary year must say whether Dickinson College shall rise or sink, whether its history shall drop in the dust and perish, and whether its dead and living laborers have labored and died in vain. Endow Dickinson College now or

—The schr. smack, Albert Haley, of New London, arrived recently at Pensacola, where she was quarantined for 15 days; at the end of that time she was boarded and all hands found dead.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE OF LAUGHING S to thousands with perfect success for Dental, alcal, and Medical purposes, and for amusement of first cents per tooth for extracting the ontage for realing when artificial tee h are eidered. Office, No. W.E. WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locast out. street,

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10 12 finwism

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL
AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders of this tompony are hiereby notified that the beard of Managers have determined to allow to millefrens who shill a pear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, aller the closing of transfers, at 2 P M of that day the privious of subscribing for new sock of per, to the extent of one share of new stock for every here shares then standing in their nemes Each share the privious of subscribing for new sock of per, to the extent of one share of a share shall have the privious of subscribing for new sock of per, to the finen standing in their nemes Each share cheefed to a fraction a part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscribing for a full share the priving of and close on SATUKBAY, December 1, 1996 at 3 P M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1887, but an massim ont of 20 per cent. or bin 60 lets per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time at the option of the subscribers, before the let of November, 1867. On all payments, before the let of november, 1867. On all payments, and before the list of November, 1867, which paid up to the charked at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in fall by the list of November, 1867, and said stock will not be issued uptil anter June 1 867, and said stock in paid up in fall, but to no carlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

Transurer.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL IN-

BROAD Street, below Walnut. The exercises for the Winter Season of the Institution

MONDAY, October 15. For reference to Dancing Classes, see circular of M'me MARTIN or Mr RFILLY For reference to Light Gymnastics, Misses' and Ladies Classes, see circular of A 1ss HO: KINS, For reference to Gymnastics for little Boys and Masters, or Parlor Skating, see circular of Dr JANSEN, First Class for Boys, Iuescay, the 15th of October, at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK. FIFTEENTH and WALLACE Streets.

Branch of Natatorium and Physical Institute.

The circular for the Skating Park, with a new Programme for the coming season. will be out and ready for distribution on Thursday, the 18th instant.

19 16 5t

AID FOR THE SOUTH,—THE teachers in Georgia sen out by the American Daion Commission report that in consequence of the extensive is in ure of the corn crop the destinute from the country districts are reaching the towns in large numbers, where our schools are located in the hope of securing employment. They come in the most sufering condition, both as regards food and clothing. Owing to this fact, also a largely increased number o children are applying or admittance to our schools the Commission are auxious to extend a he pins hand to all such, and raise them to usefuness and happiness. But in order to do this they must rely in the future, as in the past, apon the benevolence of the scopic.

The Commission has appointed the Rev James Boggs as their seen to wait upon our citizens and selicit contributions in money or cothing in behalf of this notice charity, and it is hoped a generous response will be made to his appeals.

Contributions can be sent to SAMUFL V. MERRICK, President WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No 1022 Market Street.

JOSEPH PARKEE, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210

JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210

NATIONAL, BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos 869 and 811 CHESNUT Street
OCTOBER 9, 1868.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby potified that
the apital Steck will be increased to 8500 000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.

A number of unallotted snares still remain to be disposed f, applications for which will be received from
stockholders and others.

W. H. KHAWN, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Philader, Philader, Philader, 16, 1885.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, 1, view of a prolonged absence in Europe resuned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., ashier, 16 17.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Stecknolders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRIETOWN RAILBOAD COMPANY will be beld at the Office of the Company, N. E.
corner of NIN1H and GREEN Street, on MONDAY,
the 5th of November next at 10% o'c.ock A. M. and immediately a ter the adjournment of that meeting an
eccition will be held, at same place for four managers
to serve three years; the election to closs at 2 P. M.
A. E. DOUGHERTY,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders or the above-named Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDA1, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'c.ock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property. pany's property.
By order of the Board of Directors,
10 4 15t C. R. LIP DSAY, Secretary.

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25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Mus'in-Unbleached Muslins, all widths and prices. Cheapest Balmorals in the city, \$1.75. 65 cents yard wide all-wool Shaker Flanne's. Linen Shirt Fronts, 375, 45, 50 cents. Cuffs, 18 cents, Loom Table Linens, 87 cents and \$1 Crash, 124 cents.

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A new lot of Magenta and Black Plaid, 371 cents. One lot of Tartan Plaid, 871 cents. Stripe Pop ins, Silk and Wool, 621 cents. Good Quality Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 60, 65 cents, up to \$1.25 a yard. Fine Quanty all wool Delaines. Plain and Plaid Poplins, French Merinoes, French Chintzes, yard wide. All-Wool and Domet Fiannels. Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.

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SILK PLUSH (NEW, FOR LADIES' CLOAKS,

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These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES MCMULLAN by the same manuscurer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

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